Irloh La. diordian. Our renders have often heard of Irish Landfordism, and those of them, who have been brought up in Ireland know what it is. The self, in Ireland, is held, mostly under grants from the Crown, or by hereditary title, by a limited number of proprieters. These proprietors, with few exceptions, do not reside perma-nently upon their estates, and spend but little vast sums which they draw annually from their tenants, in the shape of rent, in works of improvement and in the encouragement of agriculture. Their incomes are spent In living amid the gaities of London or the pleasures of the Continent.

Through intermarriages, by purchase, or by original Crown gifts, many estates are owned by English Companies and members of the English aristocracy. All, however, employ a class of men called Agents, or factors, to manage their estates, graduate and collect their rents. The Agents again employ a class of men called bailiffs, who carry out a system of espoinage over the tenants, report their observations to the Agents, and act as Constables in seizing the crops or cattle of tenants who may not be prompt in the payment of rent. The consequence is, that many Agents and bailiffs, by their harshness of procedure or by their unfeeling exercise of power to increase their own personal gains, provoke a feeling of bitter hostility among the tenantry. Hence the agrarian crimes and the murders which are so frequently heralded in the English prints to the disgrace of Ireland.

As the tenants, on most of the estates, hold their farms from year to year, or at the will of the landlerd, American readers will understand how complete is the slavery to which those who cultivate the soil in Ireland are reduced. Even where leases are given, these leases are so loaded with restrictions, that the agent or landlord can find some cause to break them at any momentthe law, of course, being altogether in favor of the landlerd. It is simply ruin to a tenant to quarrel with his landlord. The one is weak, the other is strong, and the laws are made by the strong.

Irish landlordism, have been suggested by a statement in the news by the steamer Indian, to the effect that Lord Darby, lately Prime Minister of England, is proceeding with the exe-cution of his threat to clear his Doon estate in Ireland of its tenants. A short time ago, a murder, of an agrarian character, was committed upon Lord DERBY's Irish estate. The murderer secaped, and those who may have had knowledge of his whereabouts refused to give any information to the authorities. Lord DERBY then threatened that unless the murderer was given up, or the names of his abettors revealed, he would evict every man upon his estate. The threat produced no effect, as, perhaps, but a few were in the secret, and they would not expose themselves; as an "informer" is, in Ireland, the most odious of characters.

Infamous as is the crime of murder, no matter how great the provocation, no principle of justice sanctions the punishment of the innocent with the guilty. Lord DEABY's course is, indeed, condemned by the press of England, as well as of Ireland; but no Austrian tyranny exceeds that of Irish landlordism, in its indiffer ence to public opinion, and Lord DERBY will. probably, make an example of terror, for the benefit of his class.

The San Jasa Affair.

After the subsidence of the first ebullition of national feeling, the English journals take a calmer and more rational view of the dispute regarding the proprietary right to the Island of San Juan. All the leading journals scout the ided that the controversy can seriously endanger the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The London Times, especially, which has so often been offensive and dictatorial in its style, is now moderate and conciliatory in tone, and deprecates an embittered discussion of the matter in dispute. It states the question fairly, and assures us that in the negotiations for the adjustment of this "petty boundary" disagrees mone, we sum meet, on the part of England, only with a friendly and frank desire to terminate it in a just manner.

Our Government, however, must not be mis led by these public, but unofficial professions. There cannot be any doubt that the English people are almost unanimously opposed to any olicy calculated to involve them in a quarre with this country, but their rulers do not all enforfain like sentiments, and their present Prime Minister is notoriously inimical to the United States, and to the extension upon this continent of its free institutions. He has been chiefly instrumental in prolonging the settlement of the Central American question; and in every difficulty which we have had with England, since he first held a prominent place in the Government, his influence has been exerted in an unfriendly

It is well, therefore, while Lord PALMERSTON is at the head of the British Cabinet, to be upon our guard against the smooth and seductive phrases of journals which draw their inspiration from him. The old English policy of bullying will not answer any longer for this country and consequently the attempt to deceive and impose upon us with fair words will be made. Our policy is to assert and maintain our rights, with firmness, and without regard to consequences.

The Accident to the Vanderbilt

This steamer, which ran ashore at Hurl Gate on Monday night, floated off at the next tide, and was yesterday taken on the railway dock at Greenpoint for repairs. The following are the particulars of the occurrence:

particulars of the occurrence:

On Monday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, the Vanderbilt left her dock to proceed on her usual trip to Stonington, with about 250 passengers on board, and a large and valuable cargo. Besides the Vanderbilt, the ateamer Connecticut also started about the same time, and the two proceeded in close proximity up the East River towards Long Island Sound. The Connecticut had the lead and kept it, passing through Mari Gate with safety, though at a moderate rate of speed. The Vanderbilt was not as fortunate, for on meaning "Flood Bock," the sloop Hobrook appeared directly before her, endeavoring to make her way to the flat street dock. The pilot then determined to cross the bows of the sleep, and pushed the steamer shead, thinking to clear the small vessel; but, most unfortunately, the Holbrook's bow struck the Vanderbilt in the stern, causing a collision, which threw the passengers into a terrible state of excitement, and faint. In a moment, however, quiet was restored, and Capt. Struczes, of the steamer, immediately set to work to right matters and proceed upon his voyage.

The bow of the Holbrook pierced through the lacidies cabin, taking in its course the stairway, several barths, and tearing up things generally, finally becoming detached from the sloop, and banging on to its new acquaintance. The Vanderbilt now having become loose was gradually drifting by the tide, which was very strong, until she was forced upon afford Bock, where she began to leak, though but slightly. The passengers now had a faithance of becoming unconnortable during the night, but about 6 o'clock, the steam tug Jas. I. Bievens came to the rescue, and they were all removed to her dock. Their bagarge was also safely cared for, and at about 9 o'clock both reached the city in good condition, and none the worse for the little trouble and delay to which they had been subjected. There were no lives lost, and no one injured. The pilot is blained for endoavoring to run across the bow of the sloop, when it was evident a doce shave must be the result; but the tide is so strong at this point that no pilot can be absolutely certain of getting through the gate with perfect suc-The bow of the Holbrook pierced through the la-

ressed to his wife, in which he says: "You will get married again; I pity the unfortunate man that ever comes under your roof, he might as well he a toad under a harrow, there is some difference between the smalles in the shop and the frowns in the room; you cannot when alone give a kind answer. Oh, the deceit no one could believe, I always was cheerful before strangers, as I did not wish to let every one know what a fool I had made of myself; I can safely say the face has worn the smile when the heart bicedeth, and many have said he has jumped not a good home; I can safely say I jumped out of one. You know I was unhappy, why did you not try to soothe me? No, but you were the more agravating. My God! my God! I thank you that you left me nerve enough to write these few lines.—When the wind blows and the snow fails meditate upon these few lines, and say, 'God forgive his sin's, and take him to that heavenly rest where there is all joy and happiness.' Keep this, look at it well, and and you know all is the truth, so help me God. My time is getting short flow, no I write no more. I go and pray to my heavenly Father to forgive my sins, and yours, and those connected with us. No more on earth from your loving and unhappy husband.—The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of insanity, hought she ought to be called before the jury and severely censured by the coroner." The corener thought it would be better that the censure should be conveyed to the wife in writing by him, and they thought she ought to be called before the jury and severely censured by the coroner." The corener thought it would be better that the censure should be conveyed to the wife in writing by him, and the fur your order.

A Visit to a New Spirit Hall.

On the third floor of a brick building on the

On the third floor of a brick building on the corner of Eighth avenue and Sixteenta steect, is a called s ghostly intelligence office, and its first essay in the business was made on Sunday evening last On a large placard placed at the foot of the second flight of stairs, we read, "Spiritual Circles up stairs every evening," together with a long list of the wonerful things there at all times. The stairs leading o the ball are narrow and dirty, and the hall itself of eculiar shape, being only about twelve feet wide and thirty or forty in length. The seats are all ranged engthwise in the room, at the furthest end which, from the door, speakers and secretaries stand. On Sunday evening last, when our reporter entered the hall, after submitting to a toll of five cents at the door, a Mrs. Francu was oc-cupying the speaker's stand. She is a moderately cod-looking woman, evidently strong-minded, on the eccasion we mention, wore a blue dress, and though she stood immediately before a cuple of brilliant gas lights, her cyclids, which were stretched to their fullest extent. never once attempted a wink. She was now supposed to be in a trance state, and was speaking with great rapidity and earnestness. The animating spirit was evidently not that of a Mus-may or a Smith, but still she got along very glibly in her exposition of the doctrines of "unfoldment" and "spiritual development." As the privilege was granted to the audience of asking the spirit questions, one little old gentleman was peculiarly anxious to learn where the spirit first comes from, whether they are created from earth as they are needed, like the body, or are kept ready, (bottled we were going to say,) manufactured. He was promptly referred to "The fountain of life," a source of information he evidently thought very vague, and the locality of said fountain was as doubtful to his mind as the aforesaid origin. His queries at length brought out the real state of facts, that "it was an emanation of the di-vine essence of the immortal germ from the foun also of life." The spirit soon seemed to exhaust its subject in this direction and addressed itself particularly to unbelievers, accounting for the false prophecies and mistaken revelations of the spirits, by the explanation that the spirits of either living or departed persons exercised a powerful influence over the mind of the medium, and the revelations were often those of the mind of an unbeliever near the medium, who was more under the immediate control of the spirit in the living form than in the her world.

After Mrs. Faznon, or the spirit through her, had

thus spoken for a considerable length of time, the influence departed, and she stood rubbing her eyes, and apparently exhausted. A white-headed old gen-tleman, as she scated herself, took advantage of the silence which ensued, to remind the audience that she had never winked through the whole performance, and he inferred from this that she must have been under spirit control. The inquiring mind of the little gentleman was not yet satisfied, and he modestly insinuated that, though he thought it was all very well, still he couldn't understand it. Mrs. F. again rose, and this time enlarged on this life being merely a school for the next, and silenced the little man by telling him that "the revelation of the origin of immortality could not be made except by a transgression of the aws of God." She took the ground that crimes were never committed except when the spirit committing them was under the influence of a temporary insani-ly, and therefore that after this life of schooling should be finished, the spirit even of a murderer would enter the spirit world as pure as that of the est of men. Ils tuition had been hard and sad, but the circumstances which conduced to was to blame. Next a young lady with very red cheeks played on the melodeon,and sang the words of a spir-tual song to a very melancholy air. Then a lady wearback and forth a few moments, and then in a hysterical manner commenced prayer. Throughout the whole of her performance, she seemed to be exercising with a pair of invisible dumb-bells, and all the rules of grammar were placed at bold defiance; but, possibly, the spirits had a grammar of their own. Towards the last of her prayer, the lady in black spoke for a spirit who was very thankful for the opportunity to visit its earthly friends, and when it got its say out, without any "Amen," the lady dropped herself into a seat.

Again, the melancholy red checked young female enchanted her hearers to the tune of Hundred." Here a gentleman rose, and though he had no doubt of Mrs. Furson's being under spirit influence, still he protested against her muscular namence, still be protested against her nuscular pewer, or a peculiarity of animal magnetism which fixed the eye, being considered proof positive of a ghostly revelation. He also thought the female who prayed, didn't say anything but what she might have picked up at any religious meeting, and with the change of a word or two adapted for the present occasion. Mrs. Farmen then rose again, this time as she said "as Mrs. FEENCH,' (before she had spoken as a medium,) to correct the idea of its being animal magnetism which governed her. She gave a lengthy history of her life, stating that she had bee born near Harrisburgh, Pa., and never had gone to school after she was eight years old. She was always a somnambulist, and at an early age, received requent visits from ghostly relatives. Her mother was struck by lightning and paralysed, and after the best medical skill of the country had been exercised on her for years, she never recovered until the spirits ave Mrs. F. (then a girl) directions how to cure her, which was actually done. During this time the spirits visited Mrs. F., not in any horrible garb or bear ing any unpleasant sulpaury smell about them, bu just as they appeared in ordinary life. After this she lay in a trance state five days during which time she waste over sixty different ommunications from the sprit world. These communications were written with the left hand as she lay on her right side on a sol. One of them was from a spirit whose body had troken its neck just two hours and twenty minutes wefore. This spirit's demise at the time mentioned vas in Cincinnati, and Mrs. F.'s friends at once telegraphed to that cit to learn if the statement made was true. It was found to be all true, and a number of directions about property, etc., given to him though Mrs. F., were attended to, no doubt to his (the spirits) entire satisfaction, as he has never since been heard from. All the other communications made at the time were equally strange, and no less strange than true. Subsequently Mrs. F.'s mother died in St. Louis and her spirit spoke to her daughter in New York, vithin a few minutes after the occurrence. The spirit spoke in an audible voice and was heard by a number of

friends who were near at the time.

The medium had also received communications which have been found to be strictly true, from her brother in California, and from a number of mediums in this country and Europe, with cared for, and at about 9 o'clock both reached file city in good condition, and more the worse for the little troutine and delay to which they had been subjected. There were no five lost, and mone the worse across the bow of the along the charge of the little troutine and delay to which they had been subjected. There were no five lost, and mone the worse across the bow of the along the charge of the little troutine and delay to which they had been subjected. There were no five lost, and mone the worse does not lost the file of the lost of t

The population of New York, regarded in some aspects, has never had a parallel. It is, to a singular extent, a population of strangers in a strange land. Hundreds of thousands of single persons have come from England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany. New York has been the great terminus of this immigration. In ten years, from 1848 to 1857, inclusive, two millions, two hundred and fifty eight thousand, six hundred and eighty-two persons arrived at the port of New York alone. These immigrants came principally from Great Britain and Germany.—From England there were 207,094; Scotland, 82.287; Ire.and, 1,040,705; Germany, 825,705. The influence of this immigration upon the interests of the city can be better understood, perhaps, by a relation of some facts in connection with our criminal and humane institutions.

There were admitted into our Almshouse in ten years, 28,821 persons. Of these there were—Natives. 6,252 Population of New York.

| Section | Sect

ten years, 251.344 persons. Of these there were—

Itish; and of the whole number of commitments, at least eighty per cent, are owing to the use of intoxicating drinks.

For three months, ending April 30, 1859, there were 16.304 arrests made by the police of this city. The nativity of the parties arrested were as follows: United States, including colored persons, 3.216; Ireland, 10.460; Germany, 1.280; kngland, 555; Scotland, 231; France, 109; Italy, 74; Canada, 54; Poland, 24.

There are multitudes who suppose that these minigrants, with very few exceptions, come here in a condition but a little removed from the merest paperism. This is true of some, but it is not true of the many; as the annexed statement will show:—

is not true of the many; as the annexed statement will show:—

In 1856, the number of immigrants landed in Few York, was 112,342. The gross amount of cash means brought by them, was \$9.642,000, or an average of nearly \$68 per head, men, women and children.

If the amount of money brought by the immigrants in 1856, be taken as a basis for a calculation for the average of ten years, then we have had more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold brought by this immigration in these ten years alone.

The following will enable the reader to see how these immigrants were distributed, and how much of the means went to different portions of the country.

the country.

Of those of 1856, 55.055 remained within the State of New York, and possessed an average of \$38 17 each; those to Illinois, \$126 26; those to Wisconsin, \$148 88.

Americane in Japan. The following extracts from a letter written in Japan by a young man from this vicinity, will be read with much satisfaction by those

The following extracts from a letter written in Japan by a young man from this vicinity, will be read with much satisfaction by those who take an interest in that country:

NAGARKI, July, 1859.

There has been such a rush of traders to Japan that aimost everything that can be bought has been carried off. Nearly a hundred ships have already been to Nagasaki. There were twenty-five in port whom we arrived, including the war steamer in port whom we arrived, including the war steamer in port whom we arrived, including the war steamer in the chinese. They don't look at you with that peculiarly Chinese vacant and wooden manner, but are full of interest and curiosity, and are always polite and good natured. Of course I except the Government officials, for they, like officials of every country and race, have the faculty of making themselves disagreeable, and ought to be counted out of the pale of humanity. The people are very inquisitive, and ask all manner of questions. In the shops, they always want to know whether we are Americans, English, Russians, or Dutch. They examine very carefully every article of clothing, and always say "Eproks" (good) when they find anything which particularly peaces their fancy.

As you welk the streets, you are saluted on every side by the children with "Ohlo" (how are you), and "Boton Kasie" (given me a button). They have a great passion for brass buttons, and the naval officers have almost stripped their coasts in making presents. If I had only known it before, I would have made me the most popular man in Nagasaki. I have cut off all that could be spared, but my stupply is exhausted, and I have nothing left 'many "Rainge sights to met with in Nagasaki. The admirers of the Japanese say that they are as yet a perfectly innocent race, and free from all vice. This may be say but in some respects, their innocence is of such an aggravated character, that to our eyes, it looks very much like vice. And in their intercourse with foreigners, they will made of the Chinese. The streets are well pa who take an interest in that country:

Balleening and the Easterly Curren

The natural inference from the fact that Mr. LA MOUNTAIN went almost directly north with his balloon, on his last voyage; was that he did not find the great eastern ourrent, on which he relies for a safe passage to Europe. But he insists in his published account of the voyage, that the permanent current is there, and that he was carried north only when he fell below the eastern current. He says:— "We ase inded about three thousand feet, so great

"We say it has a bout three thousand feet, so great was our ascensive momentum, without varying ten feet from a perpendicular line—the broad square, with its thousands who were gazing heavenward to watch our course, remaining still beneath our feet. After attaining this altitude, the balloon struck the northeastern ourrent and was drifted along with it at about the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and still ascending very rapidly. This current was one of great depth, as although we went up to the height of three and a half miles, we did not lose it. After reaching an altitude of three miles and a half, we took a still more easterly course. As some journals have argued, judging from the point at which we landed, that the easterly current is not always reliable. I pause here to remark, that I never found it more so than that on Thursday afternoon. I thought then, and still continue to think, that had I maintained an altitude of two and a half miles, I could have crossed the cean in thirty-six hours, and without using any more ballast than in making an ordinary local ascension. It must be remembered that it was when we left this ever-reliable stratum, and descended into the local currents, that we were carried in a northerly course."

Verifying Coal Welght by Meanure.

Verifying Coul Weight by Measure.

Philadelphia papers give the following rule to cerify the weight of coal: Verify the weight of coal:

Coal put into bins and levelled can be measured from one to 1.000 tons, with as much accuracy as it can be weighed on scales. For instance, Lehigh white ash coal, per ton of 2.000 that of the egg or stove size, vill uniformly measure 34% feet cubical, while white she Schuylkill coal will measure 35, and the pink, gry and red ash will reach 36 cubic feet per ton of 2.000 lbs., or 40 feet for 2.240 lbs., the difference of cubial contents between a net and gross ton being exacts four feet. The length, breadth and height of the tin, multiplied together, and divided by the aforemand contents of a ton, the quotient must show the number of tons therein.

to foreign beyonets for protection from his own sub-jects, and it would not surprise us to hearthat he had at last and forever quitted the soil of revolutionary Italy.

The Prime Fights, Fig. 1.

The Prime Fights, Fight

to the Convertion which drew up the original Constitution of the State, and in which body he was instrumental in having the leading features of our State Constitution adonted. His course on that occasion was signally bitter in opposition to lotteries, banking, &c. Shortly afterward, and while extensively engaged in business, he retired, in order to serve a short term of two years in the State Senate. In 1852, he conceived the idea of putting himself in nomination before the Legislature of the State for United States Senator to fill an expected vacancy, by Senator Gwin being called to the Cabinet of President Pigrace, and the Legislature was canvassed in his behalf with satisfactory results, but the vacancy did not occur. During the Legislative session of 1853, the friends of Mr. B. canvassed that body, with a view to having him then elected to succeed Senator Gwin. After a bitter and protracted struggle, the Legislature adjourned, having done but little business besides attending to this quarrel.

The effort to elect Mr. B. was renewed the quarrel.

The effort to elect Mr. B. was renewed the following year, (1855,) but no choice was made; but in 1856, the latter succeeded by such overwhelming strength, that he was enabled to dictate who should be his associate in the Senate for the short term. In this respect, Mr. B. made the singular selection of the man whom he most hated. Mr. B. conceived the idea of forcing Dr. Gwin to solicit his election from the man he had pretended to undervalue, and to acknowledge the obligation in writing, and to bind himself in that written acknowledgment to abandon the friends who had always sustained him, by foregoing the patronage which was due to his position.

In accordance with this arrangement or obligation entered by Dr. Gwin, he published a card to the effect that he was tired of serving the interests of professed friends, wearing out his life for them; and that he therefore desired to wash his hands of all patronage, and cheerfully conceded it all to his associate.

So soon as Dr. Gwin saw on what terms he had recovered a seat in the Senate, and the discreage to which he would be subjected if his root.

So soon as Dr. Gwin saw on what terms he had recovered a seat in the Senate, and the disgrace to which he would be subjected if his position became known, he repeatedly sent entreaties to Mr. Broderick, to obtain possession of the letter or acknowledgment in question, but a copy of that paper had been taken, and shortly after found its way into print, when the feud between Gwin and Broderick became more bitter and irreconcilable. They arrived from California together, and on going to Washington, Mr. B. soon discovered that the Administration had been poisoned against him, and refused to recognize the proposed appointment of his friends to office, although backed by the strength of California, but gave preference to the suggestions and wishes of Dr. Gwin. Under these circumstances, Mr. B. broke off all terms with the Administration, and when the Lecompton Constitution came up, he was found a zealous opponent of that measure.

Mr. Broderick leaves no near relative be-

A document reached us by the last mail from Havana, which gives elaborate statistics of the history of the Coolie trade, from the first imhistory of the Coolie trade, from the first importation of the luckless "Asiatic colonist," as those slaves are politely termed, which took place on the 3d of June, 1847, to the last carge, which was lended on the 16th of September ult. On some of these ships the mortality was very great, being from twenty-five to forty per cent., and on others much less, particularly on the few American ships, which indicates that more care and humanity were exercised. The passages of the American ships were also much shorter than those of any others, as shown in the statistics, which give the duration of the voyages of all. The trailic was begun in 1847, thereafter discontinued, and actively resumed in 1853, since when it has been briskly prosecuted with all attendant horrors. During these eight years, fifty thousand one hundred and twenty-three Coolies were shipped for Havana, but all did not land; for over fifteen per cent. of the whole number perished is transitu. The per centage of loss was heaviest in 1856 and 1858, when nineteen out of every hundred Coolies who went on board the slavers did not leave them alive, but found watery graves on the voyage. portation of the luckless "Asiatic colonist," as watery graves on the voyage.

Isdia Rabber Teels for Machiaists.

Mr. Thomas J. Mayall, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who has long been engaged in the enterprise, has succeeded in producing a composition, the basis of which is India rubber combined with emery, from which are manufactured scythe-rifles, knife-sharpeners, and a variety of other articles of like nature. The files wrought from this new composition can be moulded into any desirable size or form, and adapted to every variety of mechanical business in which the common rasp and file are employed. They can be made as rigid as the steel file, or as flexible and elastic as the original gum which forms the basis of the invention. Emery wheels and grindstones are wrought from this composition of every shape and size, from the coarsest grade of emery to the finest buff wheel. In point of economy, the new of emposition is superior to any of the implements which it is destined to supersede, since the articles made from it are serviceable until the material of which they are composed is entirely worn away. It possesses the virtue of repelling oils and solvents,

Of the great variety of useful and ornamental forms which India-rubber, through the skill of the inventor, has been made to assume, this is regarded as the latest and most important application. This composition has been perfected by a new process and principle discovered by Mr. MAYALL, and we learn that the rights of the discoverer have been duly secured in the United States and in all the nations of Europe.—Boston Journal. India Rabber Tools for Machinio

Not at Home.

"I never," says a lady, "sent that message to the door but once, and for that once I shall never forgive myself. It was more than three years ago, and when I told my servant that morning to say 'Not at home,' to whomsoever might call, except she knew it was some intimate friend, I felt my cheeks tingle, and the girl's look of surprise mortified me exceedingly. But she went about her duties, and I about mine, sometimes pleased that I had adopted a convenient fashion by which I could secure time to myself, sometimes painfully smitten with the reproaches of conscience. Thus the day were away, and when Mr. Lee came home he started me with the news that a very dear and intimate friend was dead.

The Prive Fleht, re. 1 In reference to the late fight, a Buffalo corres-

Contrary to his pledge, never to engage in another prize fight, he has just issued the follow-

ing manifesto :- New York, Oct. 11, 1859.

other prize right, he has just issued the following manifesto:

New York, Oct. 11, 1859.

I have seen the card, of Mr. Jorne C. Hernan, under date of yesterday, in which he responds ts my recent statement that I would meet him, or any other man, for \$10,000 a side, by agreeing to close a match with rase for that amount, and by kindly giving me the option to fix the time for the fight to come of, either before or after his approaching fight with Savrass. In reply to this, I desire to state that I will avail myself of the privilege he has tendered me, and agree to fight him after his battle for the Championship of England, whether he win or lose it, for \$10.000 a side, within four or eight months after the date of his fight in England, just as he may choose. It accordance therewith, I have this day made a deposit of \$500 with the editor of Wilker's Spirit of the Times, to bind any match we may agree upon.

As an apology for my being willing to make a new match with Mr. Hernan, in opposition to my previous differmination not to appear again in the prize ring, I have to say that I do so in order, If possible, to arrest the course that Mr. Hernan has been pursuing toward my frieuds, and as he has whipped one of my former seconds and also recently threatened to whip the other, I thought it my duty to them to come forward and give him a chance, if he could, to whip me. It was under the irritation caused by this threat of his that I made the statement that drew forth his card, and not from any deliberate intention or desire on my part to again enter the prize ring. However, having said what I did, I am willing to be as good as my word, and in the meantime, I sincerely hope that Mr. Hernan and in the meantime, I sincerely hope that Mr. Hernan which he could not afford see now. I will conclude by repeating that \$500 of my money is now on deposit with the Editor of Wilker's Spirit of the Times, with a view of binding our proposed match. It will remain there for ten days for Mr. Hernan to cover, if he still feels so inclin

Producing and Agricultural Itoms. CARROTS FOR PEEDING POULTRY.

CARROTS FOR PEEDING POULTRY.

I have seen nothing in your paper, says a correspondent of the Homestead, recommending carrots as food for poultry. I feed them to my fowls every day, and find it profitable to do so. In the present high price of grain, &c., it is worth while for people to use any substitute that will answer the same purpose. I venture to say that those who have fed their fowls on carrots, chopped fine, will not readily discontinue the practice. The chopping is most easily done with a common sausage-meat cutter, costing about \$8. These machines will pay their entire cost, in most families in a single year. A couple of boys, in a single evening, could easily cut a barrel full of carrots, which, if fed to hens, mixed with meal, scraps, &c., would be worth much more than the same value in grain at the present prices. At the convariant and Poultry Show, carrots were recommended for general use, as better than anything else, for laying hens; "chemically considered" it was said, "they contain more food than a hundred cart-loads of turnips. This may be a few cart-loads too many, but I think their value as an article of food for almost anything in the farmer's barn and barnyard, or his family even, is not generally overrated, else we should see more of them raised.

PROFITS FROM POULTRY. At a late discussion by the Concord Farmers Club, as reported in the New England Farmer, J. B. FARMER remarked as follows:—"Last year J. B. Farmers remarked as follows:—"Last year he had twenty hens, and raised one hundred and fifty chickens; did not know how many eggs; his hens cost him half a cent per day. This year he had thirty hens; in January he had fifty dozen eggs; he got thirty cents a dozen. Bought one hundred and fifty pounds of beef, and kept it by them while it lasted; he pounded up the bones; the hens eat pounded bones greedily. He gives them warm dough once a day in cold weather. If we keep hens for the eggs only, he thinks the Poland, or black Spanish, or Bolton Greys, are better than the larger breeds. It is more profitable to raise chickens; his hens range over a ten acre pasture; he keeps scraps by them. Hens should be treated gently; hens that are perfectly tame will lay twice as many eggs as wild ones. He thinks hen manure better than guano; last year he had enough to manure three acres of corn in hill. THE ANTWERP RASPBERRY.

THE ANTWERF RASPBERRY.

Remarkable success seems to have attended the introduction into this State of the Antwerp red raspberry. In Ulster and Genesee counties, where their cultivation has been attempted, the result is of the most gratifying character. In Leroy, in the last-named county, Mr. DAVID MARSH picked this season, in his garden, from a space of 35 by 40 feet, three bushels and three pecks of this fruit. From the town of Milton, Ulster country, there were 395.032 baskets of these berries sent to New York, the present season, at an average of five cents per basket, realizing \$19.801.60. Thousands of biskets were sent from the same section of country. One berry raiser produced and sold from one-third of an acre over 6.000 baskets, which netted him five cents per basket, amounting to about \$300. It is thought that \$20 would pay for the labor, manure and use of the land. This is paying well for six weeks' business on a third of an acre, and, no doubt, will induce many others to engage in the cultivation of these berries. Three handred dollars cannot often be earned in so short a time. This business pays ers to engage in the distribution of the best of the first three hindred dollars cannot often be earned in so short a time. This business pays better than mining at Pike's Peak, or even in California. When land can be made to earn \$810, clear money, per acre, with such triding expense, and in so brief a period, a few acres will suffice to render the poorest man rich.

New Mode of Making B.cad.

At the British Association, recently, Dr. Op-LIN described a new mode of bread making, which excited the admiration of the section, and which had been patented by Dr. DANGLISH. By this process the carbonic acid is produced independently, and superadded to the flour, which consequently undergoes no modification whatever. The carbonic acid gas is stored in an ordinary gashelder, and is pumped therefrom into a cylindrical vessel of water, whereby the water becomes charged with gas. This water—soda water, as it is commonly called—is mixed under pressure with the flour, and the resulting dough becomes viscular on removing the pressure; it is then divided into loaves and baked. This process is so rapidly gone through that in an becomes viscular on removing the pressure; it is then divided into loaves and baked. This process is so rapidly gone through that in an hour and a half from the first wetting of the flour a sack of flour is made into two-pound loaves. The advantages of this new mode are, its cleanliness; from the beginning to the end of the operation neither the flour nor the water is touched by human feet; it conduces to the health of the workpeople; it is a very rapid process; it is certain and uniform; and prevents any deterioration of the flour, so that by this process you can use flour which would require alum in the usual way. Mr. TREVELYAR said this process fitted for large establishments than for domestic use, and he recommended a plan which he had used for many years, namely, by using muriatic acid and soda. A drachm of soda, by weight, and a pound of flour, and a drachm of muriatic acid, by measure, and a pound of flour also, were the quantities he employed. Dr. Daubeny said that it was necessary to observe this caution in regard to the process mentioned by Mr. TREVELAR, that it was possible the muriatic acid might contain arsenic.—In reply to Dr. Williamson, Dr. Oblin said it was quite certain that this process prevented the conversion of starch into dextrine,—A remark made by

Mr. Trevellyan—that it was the opinion of some that arsenic, when taken in small quantities, was not deleterious to the system—brought forth a warning from Dr. Daubeny and the president not to put any faith in the statement in Dr. Johnson's "Chemistry of Common Life," that arsenic ts taken by the girls of Tyrol to improve their complexion, and when taken constantly the system becomes used to it, that being the reverse of the fact.—Mr. Liveing observed that he had heard that this use of arsenic had been told to Dr. Johnson by a practical joker, who did not not like to confess his imposition after it had been made public.

First Newspaper in America.

We find in the Historica Magazine, of Bos ton, a valuable periodical devoted to the antiquities, history, and biogra by of America, the subjoined copy of a newspaper, the first published in the New World and which, it appears, was found in the Colonial State Paper Office, at London.

NUMB. 1. PURIAGE OCCURRENCES Both Forange and Domestick

NUMB. I. FURLIOR

OCCURRENCE

Both Formman and Domestick

Both Formman and Domestick

Botton, Thursday, Sept. 25th, 1690.

It is designed that the Coutrey shall be furnished once a mometh (or if Glut of Occurrences happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have occurred who our Notice.

In order here unto, the Publisher will take what pains he can to obtain a Faithful Relation of all such things; and will purticularly make himself beholden to such Fersons in Boston whom he knows to have been for; their own use the diligent Observers of such matters.

That which is herein proposed, is, First, That Occurrents of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten, as they often are. Secondly, That people everywhere may better understand the Circimnances of Publique Agairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their Thoughts at all times, but at some times also to assist their Business and Negotiations.

Thirdly, That some thing may be done towards the Curing or at least the Charming of that Spirit of Lying, which prevails among us, wherefore nothing shall be entered, out what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best foundains for our Information. And when there appears any material mistake in anything that is collected, if shall be corrected in the next.

Moreover, the Publisher of these Occurrences is willing to engage, that whereas, there are many Falso Reports, maliciously made, and spread among us, U any well-minded person will be at the pains to trace any such Falso Reports, so far as to find out and Consist the First Raiser of it he well in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to contrary) expose the Name of such person as A malicious Raiser of a False Report. It is supposed that none will distike this Proposal, but such as intend to be gwilty of so villainous a Crime.

The Christianized Indians in some parts of a respectively to God for his mercy in supplying their extural many parts of the Fursh Raiser of it he well in this Paper (unless passed in the

at, he was the late of the Ground.

Epidemical Feters and Aques grow very common, in some parts of the Gountry, whereof, the many dye not, yet they are sorely unfitted for their employments; but in some parts a more malignant Feer seems to prevail in such sort that it usual goes thro's Family where it comes, and proves mortal unto many.

a Family where it comes, and proves mortal unto many.

The Small pez which has been raging in Boston, after a manner very Extraordinary, is now very much abated. It is thought that far more have been sick of it than were visited with it, when it raged so much twelve years ago, nevertheless it has not been so Mortal. The number of them that have dyed in Boston by this last Visitation is about three hundred and tuently, which is not perhaps half so many as fell by the fermer. The time of its being most General, was in the Months June, July and August, then 'twas that sometimes in some one Congregation of a Lord's day there would be Bills desiring prayers for above an ausdred sick. It seized upon all sorts of people that came in the way of it. 'It's not easy to relace the Trouble and Surrow that poor Boston has left by this Epinemical Contagion. But we hope it will be pretty nigh Extinguished, by that time twelvemonth when it first began to spread. It now unhappily spreads in several other places, among which our Garrisons in the East are to be redecared.

tweivemonth when it first began to spread. It now unhappily spreads in several other piaces, among which our Garrisons in the East are to be reckoned some of the Sufferers. Altho' Boston did a few weeks ago meet with a Disaster by Fire, which consumed about tweenty Houses, near the Mill-Oreek, yet about midnight, between the sixteenth and seventeenth of this Instant, another Fire broke forth near the South-Meding-House, which consumed about five or six houses, and had almost carried the meeting-house itself, one of the fairest Edinocs in the country, if God had not remarkably assisted the Endeavours of the People to put out the Fire. There were two more considerable. Gircumstances in the Calamities of this Fire, one was that a young man belonging to the House where the Fire began, unhappily peristed in the Flames; it seems that tho' he might sooner awake than some others who did escaps, yet he some way lost those Wits that should have laught him to help himself.—Another was that the best furnished PRINTING PRESS, of those few last we know of in America was lost; a loss not pressually to be repaired.

There istely arrived at Piccatopuia, one Papoon from Fenobacci, in a small shallop, who in he had used to attend upon the pleasure of Casteen, but took his opportunity to run a way, and reports: That a vessel of small Bulk bound from Bristot to Friginia, having been so long at Sea, till they were prost with want, put in at Penobacci instead of Piccatopuia, where the Indiana and several of the month has been about the affairs of the Western Expedition against Canada. The Albamians, New Forkers, and the fire Autions of Indiana, in the West, had long been pressing of the Massachuests to make an Expedition by Sea into Canada, and still made us believe, that they stayed for us, and that while we assaulted Quebeck, they would pass the Lake, and by Land make a December of the month has been about the affairs of the Messachuests to make an Expedition by Sea into Canada, and still made us believe the best and the contract o

here a small Vessel from Barbadoes, in which is a letter to Captain H. K. of the 19th August that speaks thus,

Christophers is wholly taken from the French as also a small island called Stacia; we are very strong in Shipping, and our Ships of War are now gone to Tobego, very good place to shelter from any Storma, after the suspicious months are over they will Attack the rest of the French places. We have news here that K. William is safely arrived in Ireland, and is marched with one hundred and forty thousand Foot and Horse; Himself leads the Body, Duke Scomburgh the light Wing and Earl of Oxford the left Wing, Duke Hamilton of Scotland leads the foriors Hope with ten thousand men under him. Great victory they dayly have, and much people daily come in to him with submission; He has 200 Shipping with him of one sort or other, above one hundred Sail daily run between Ireland and England, with meat for Man and Beast; His Majosty being unwilling to trust false Ireland for it. France is in much trouble (and fear not only with us but also with his Son, who has revolted against him lately, and has great reason) if reports be true. He has got Hugonets, and all the dissatisfied Papists, with the great force of the D. of Loraign, and are now against him, resolving to depose him of his Life and Kingdom.

MAIL ITEMS

An Irish woman in Rochester, N. Y., has a monomania on the subject of murder, and claims to have seen a horrid murder by three prominent men—two of whom have been Mayors of the city, and one a member of Congress.

THE Bev. C. H. SPURGEON has written a letter to his friends in America, in which he declares that, in his belief, immersion is the only Christian baptism; and that he believes that members of all Christian communities should be admitted to the Communion.

be admitted to the Communion.

CNE of our Scientific exchanges says that a powder has been discovered in the Academy of Science in Paris, consisting of chalk and the residue of coke after the gas has been exhausted, from which a paste is made, which will completely remove both smell and infection from wounds and sores.

JESSEE MERITON WHITE and her husband and concept in the dungeons of Italy, but in Mazinize. She and her husband have been release from custedy by the Bologna Governor, and have gone to Switzerland. They were seized upon the plea of the public exigency, and a discharge is ordered when danger is no longer feared.

THE spots on the sun are unusually numerous

The spots on the sun are unusually numerous and large this year. At the present time there are eleven groups of spots visible, two of which have just made their appearance on the western edge. A very large spot has been recently observed nearly in the centre, embracing a central black spot and a still larger penumbral region. It is said to be undergoing, daily, remarkable changes.

changes.
An odd leg attracted the attention of an en-An old leg attracted the attention of an engineer on a New York railroad track last week,
and search being made, other portions of a human body were found scattered about. Upon
putting them together, they bore a faint resemblance to a man named Bowman, who, very
much intoxicated, was seen walking upon the
track, and, it is supposed, overtaken by a train,
was killed and distributed in this melancholy
manner.

much interacted, was seen walking upon the track, and, it is supposed, overtaken by a train, was killed and distributed in this melancholy manner.

The London Court Circular has a funny story about a lady, named Colson, residing in Hyde Park Terrace, who, more than sixteen years ago, resolved "never to see the light of day again," from having been disappointed in her matrimonial views with Colonel H———— Ever since the year 1843, this eccentric maiden has lived and slept in a chamber from which all light is rigidly excluded, save what is furnished to her by the wax chandlers of Piccadilly.

Frew persons are aware of the immense amount of business done by express companies, the extent of their routes and the capital invested. The american Express Company alone has offices and agencies in upwards of 400 cities and towns, and transacts business in London, Paris, and all the great European cities. It is a joint stock company, with a capital of \$750.000, selling at a premium. The aggregate capital invested in all the companies is nearly \$15.000.-000, yielding from 12 to 14 per cent. per annum to the shareholders. The amount of bank notes and specie transported is estimated at \$10.000.-000 per day.

Mr. Sloan, of Point Abino, the owner of the land on which the last prize fight was fought, was in Buffalo on Friday. He represents the conduct of the parties present towards himself and his family, as most outrageous. They trampled down his fields, stole his hay and fed it freely to their horses, entered his house and insulted his family, and took every liberty with his property and about his premises that their lawless inclinations prompted, replying to all remonstrances with insolent language and threats, and by their numbers making it impossible to resist any of their proceedings. Before the fight came off, when the principals were waiting in the vicinity, Mr. Sloan applied to the Justice at Fort Erie for their arrest; but the latter refused to take any steps in the matter.

Provisional arrangements are said to have bee

2,500 persons, including a gallery, with soras, for 600

Some ten or twelve years ago, a party of gentlemen, residing in Harrisburg, Pa., went on a gunning and fishing excursion, taking with them provision s sufficient to last them a week. Among their provender they had several bottles of brandy, and while in one of their convivial moods, made an agreement to bury one of the bottles, and let it remain upon the island until only one of the party survived, when he should procure the bottle, and driah its contents with his friends, and revert to the memory of the departed ones. The persons that composed the party, have all but one been called to their final rest, and the survivor, on Friday last, started for the spot where the bottle is buried, to fulfil the promise made to his departed companions.

JOHN A. WASHISCTON has "suspended." It was stated, some time since, that he had invested \$175,000 of the money he received for the bones of his great ancestor in corner lots in Chi-cago. The presumption was that he had paid over the cash for them; but it seems that he gave his notes for them, and they have gone to protest.

protest.

A MAN named DANIEL STAFFORD stole a pair of oxen near Detroit last week, and in fourteen hours from the commission of the deed, he had been arrested, tried, convicted, and was on his way to the State Prison under a sentence for three years. This was pretty quick work, but commendable and worthy of imitation in older communities.

communities.

THE good people of Pittsburg insisted that the Mayor should put a stop to Sunday riding; and that worthy official, to make the lesson general and wholesome, had ministers and deacons and all, in fact, who were rolling leisurely to church, arrested along with common folks who were not churchward bound. The fine is not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment for six days.

A PRETENDED surgeon, named ROSVALLY, got \$31 out of the widew of Grans, at the duelist, at New Orleans, as the value of a diamond ring, which he said he had dropped into the body. For the sake of peace, and to prevent the necessity of the body being again opened, so he put it, he would consent to take the valuation of the (peace retourned) ring. (never-dropped) ring.

INNISMURRAY is an island in the Western Innishurat is an island in the Western Ocean, about five miles west from the most northern part of the county of filing, and about six miles west of Donegal Bay. This island is said to be occupied by prisons all related to each other, and all of one name, in 1830 about 87 in number, who submitted their disputes to the oldest man, who is the head according to age. It belongs to Lord Palamerson, and no English or Irish landlord besides can boast of such a primitive possession and townstry. primitive possession and tenantry.

THERE is said to be now living in the city of Cincinnati, a Frenchman, a hog driver at present, dissipated in his habits, and wretchedly poor, who was born in the midst of princely luxury, his father holding a high position in the court of NAPOLEON I. His baptism was conducted with almost royal ceremony, Prince MURAT standing as his god-father, and no less a personage than the Empress Jossmanne as his god-mother. In the changes of the government which followed, the child was banished from France, and in this country he has lived a life of extreme poverty.—The French Government recently allowed him a small pension, but he spends that, and all of his triding earnings, for whisky.

The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, a THERE is said to be now living in the city of

THE Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, colored minister of New York, writes the folcolored minister of New York, writes the following prophecy: According to the unalterable
laws of God and nature, the whole American
continent will be peopled with a colored race.
This would already have be in the case had it
not been for the rapic increase of immigration,
"Every year "Caucassians" are becoming darker, and "negroes" are becoming whiter. In
six hundred years" uniformity of complexion in
this country will render quarrels and fears unnecessary or this question. "Six hundred
years" hence, slavery, with all its long train of
evils, will have been forgotten. Before that
time the great idea of the American Revolution,
"that it is a self-evident truth that all men are
created equal." &c., will be better understood
and better practised than it is now.

On Monday, several interesting experiments

Christophers is wholly taken from the French as also a small island called Stacia; we are very strong in Shipping, and our Ships of War are now gone to Tobago, a very good place to shelter from any Storms, after the suspicious months are over they will Attack the rest of the French places. We have news here that K. William is safely arrived in Ireland, and is marched with one hundred and forty thousand Food and Horse; Himself leads the Body, Duke Scomburgh the right Wing and Earl of Oxford the left Wing, Duke Hamilton of Scotland leads the foriorn Hope with ten thousand men under him. Great victory they dayly have, and much people daily come in to him with submission; He has 200 Shipping with him of one sort or other, above one hundred Sail daily run between Ireland and England, with meat for Man and Beast; His Majesty being unwilling to trust false Ireland for it. France is in much trouble (and fear not only with us but also with his Son, who has revolted against him lately, and has great reason) if reports be true. He has got His gonets, and all the dissatisfied Papists, with the great force of the D. of Loraign, and are now segment the smoke and gases, and thereby increases the heat enerly thirty fold. In an oven of the size heated in six minutes, and an equal number of the heated in six minutes. The oven is also suitable for fluxing gold, the uniformity of the least of fluxing gold, the uniformity of the heat and the purity of the flame coviating, it is said, the injurious effects of sulphur and hydrogen, absorbed when brought in immediate contact with coal fire.